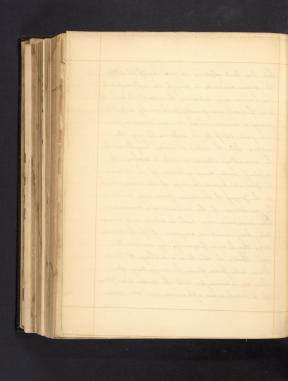
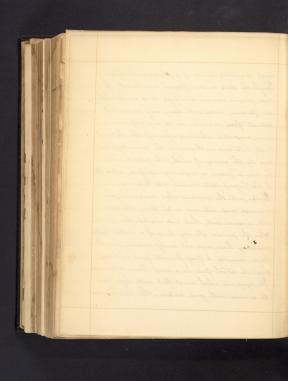
m. 54 the g. Paper Much 15 W. 9. # Defectation Draw upon Dysentery. This is a disease of very Grequent occurrence, and sometimes, exceedingly difficult in its management. An allock of it pourally comes on with a chill, succeeded by flushes of Weat and Frequency of pulse; and is very often preceded by lof of appolite; costivered, of latulency, sichness at the stomoch It. which are speedily Gallowed by severe gripings and a constant propensity to go to stool without the ability of voiding any thing, except a little Trothy mucus. But in many cases it happens,

Payer March 18.

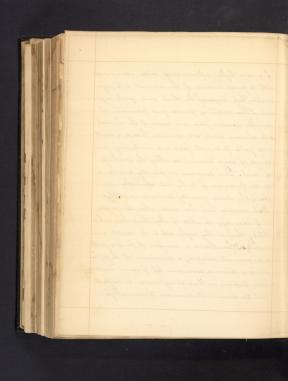
that these local aflections are operaised first. As the disease continues to prograp, the inflamma lion brownes more salensive; the evacuations are more Frequent, and generally preceded by violent griping or tormind which occasions immense pain and great distrop to the sufferer. It very often happens, that the violent straining brought on by the unavailing allempts at stool to discharge the irrelating matter causes a portion of the intestine to protrude beyond the verye of the anus, which in the propose of the disease proves very troublesome by an increase of the tormina and tenes mus. The exacuation, vary both in colour and consistence, being sometimes, composed of foothy mucus only though more frequently, they are streated with blood; at other lines a discharge of June blood takes place from the ans; very often there are intermingled with the matter some films of a membranous appearance, and also some



small coapelated lumps of a schaceous matter. Though the slools are very frequent and consist of these various marked discharges, it is rarely that we perceive, vided with them, any portion of natural faces, and when we do, they appear in hard, compacted substances, afenning the shape of small balls and are Known by the nause scybald; and by the voiding of which, the palient will be sure to procure a temporary requipion, especially of the frequent stools, tomina and tenesmus. Lepeller, with the symptoms above mentioned, we commonly meet with more or les fover, allended with increased heat, think and restlepuels. When the Jugaria allending it is of a violent inflammalory hind, and not timely arrested by the proper remedies, it propeles with great rapidity and the attack July on a most horris offearance. The Eymptoms which were at first mild begin now to increase with great vistonce. The fever becomes



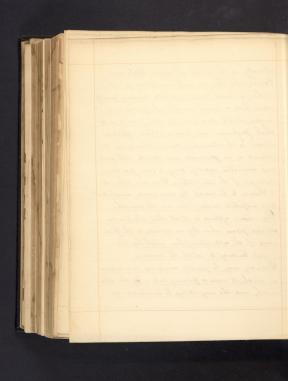
of a more highly inflammatory action, accompanied with a greater irritation of the intestinal tube, anymented heat, unquenchable thirst and great inquietude. These continuing, produce great prostration of strength, increased pain and tension of the abdomen, cold clammy sweats, cold extremelies, heccup, a small and Juble Jules, with foled and involuntary discharges of acrid humour resembling the washings of meat. These Lymptons are generally considered as the freewsors of death, and when they do occur, the dinase generally terminale, mortally But recoveries have been made, when the greater, or I may say, the whole of them have been exhibibiled, therefore they ought not to be deemed universally so When there is a remission of fever, a pulle and universal moisture, a diminution of the prining and tenesures, evacuations les fraguent and more natural, we have strong reasons to suspent that the direase will terminate favour ably.



Much has been said, and different are the opinions of many authors with respect to the causes of dypentery. The disease was, at one time, believed to originate exclusively from a species of contagion, guerated in the system of one individual and by lim imparted to another, but it appears that This is not the general origin of the disease, for There is us plausible evidence given to establish the supposition that a contagion does arise from the alvine evacuations, or from any of the seeselion, or execretions of one Tresson, and Jeropagaled or imparted to another, to as to produce a digeenting It appears that depending manifestly arises from, or may most generally be traced to other causes, among which, are the ordinary sources of an autimual fever, and is very often combined with the intermitteet and remittent forms of Yours. The disease however appears to be more provalent in warm than in cold climates, and

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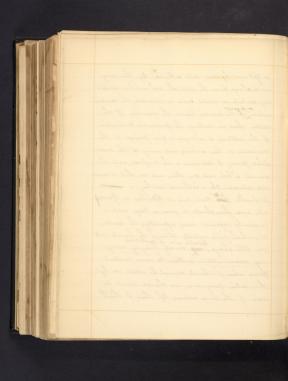
especially in the months of August, Loph., and October, when there are great visibilities in the weather, as much moisture or cold succeding qually whense heat or a great drought, whereby there is a sudden allack made upon the open pores to as to check perspiration and produce a Jobile affection directed to the alimentary canal. Tome times it Terevails as an apridence, and spreads with great and destructive rapidity, owing to some Jaconliar distinger of the atmosphere. Now and then it is Theower to be excited by some norid, unwholesome and putrid matter taken into the stomach. This discus appears to attack those who live on charaled places where they are expressed to the free accept of the cold atmosphere which has the prealest lendency to solicit the disease. Dysentery may be generally considered as a disease in which its origin or primary seat is in the stomach, and this may always be considered to



when it is caused by march effluria, as is inweated to us by the symptoms taking places, as nausea and vomiting, which indicates the disordered state of the stomach, and here if not prevented, either by the afforts of nature or art, the morbid impression is soon extended and thrown whom the bowels which becomes its perma anent reat, and quickly displays its destructive powers. It appears, and is sweated to us on diff walton, hat the disease ads with greater force on The interior coals of the lower intestines, and here we find the most marks of pressisting inflammation, Unidure, ulcerations and all the appearances of diseased morbid actions. Coing to this extensive inflammatory condition of the bounds, there is a peculiar obstituale speasmodic affection of the colon, impeding its paristalke motion, thereby causing the frequent unavailing allemply made at shoe.

Orceording to this view of the pathology of dysentemy, we much treat the disease according to the different modifications which it recasionally afsumes. In a case of dysentery when the inflammalong symptom, are high, with a quick, hard and full pulse, great pain and liveron of the abdoman I should make no hesitation in preceding all other remedies by venescolor, and should repeat as fair as the eincumetances of the case require. By they early recording to the use of the lancet we impede the rapid propely of the inflammation, relax that degree of espanmodia action of the bowels which is productive of such accute and exercialing pain in alterupts to evacuate Their contents; and also we awaken the Eystern to that succeptibility by which it is prepared to be add on by other remedies. After having the prepared the system, we should if there is much fastries distrep, administer an omelie either with

or followed by some mild eathertie. By thus doing we discharge from the stomach such morbid irretabig contents as would cause or increase the continnation of the disease; Wherise the operation of the emetic afiety in resolving the spasmodic contraction of the intestines, so as to give a free papage to the wasuation of their contents, and awing to the sudor. iphie power, it determines to the surface, and thus coursely a hot and dry Min, into one that is more and relaxed. As a cathartic nothing is proferable Lastor Oil, or Glaubers or Gramy salt, and thew should be given in large and Inquently repealed doses, especially, the eastor-Oil, which paper rapidly through the bowels with very little change, we carely brunging away way exercencetitions matter. In more violent yours when the bowels cannot be acted on by then saline purgatives, we should resort to some of the more active; of these, I think

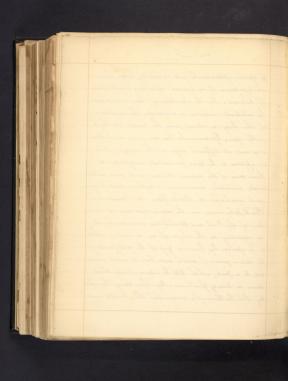


none are preferable the calouel, it oppears to be infinitely better adapted to the violent cases than any other of the strong georga liver. Dr. James Johnson speaks strongly in favour of large and frequently reported dones of calomel in this disease as it occurs in tropical climates. He gave scruple done, three or your times a day, and affirms it is querally followed by great allevation of all the distrefeing symptoms which attend this complaint. Large and repeated doses of calonel and opium combined, contribute greatly in procuring a perpage when other mediaines have proved inefficient. They ach on a twofold purpose, while the opinion relieves pain and relaxes the contraction of the bowels, the calonel increases their peristaltie motion and procures a discharge of their Jacal contents. Ob auxiliaries to the operation of them medicines, infectious become frequently and indispensably requisite, and the most

powerful and efficacions in obtinate cases, is a solution of lartarised autimony with the addition of a title sweet oil. And if this to well adminis leved; and in sufficient quantity, rarely fails to Sproduce the desired effect. Hen the antimony by its nausealing and relaxing power determines to the surface, restores the healthy action of the shire, and so away the strictures of the intertures which causes a retention of the fores. This may be effect tually promoted, by the administration of small and repeated doses of larlar, to as to produce and Heef up a continued naused. After having abate the Jebile action by venescotion, and procured a few discharge of the contents of the bowels, the west important object, is to procure an alleviation of pain and a complete restoration of the health of action of the Min. No medicines appear to be more properly suited or adapted, to have the derind effect in this stap, than a combination

in action of the law. On welcome appear to be

of opium, specacionha and especially, when there are symptoms of an hopatic affection, small doses of Caloust. By the operation of these medicines, the interbual irritation is composed, the Lurface of the body is relaxed, and the bowels are Hept july open. Specacionha has been given in different ways and at different stages of the disease, but I appears to be more particularly adapted to those cases of the disease allended with peak interlinal irrelation amounting to exprious and freque went discharges of blood from the amedian. Clark, who wrote on the nature and oure of diseases of the East and West Indies, recommends it in desentery in the shape of an injection; which is prepared by bruising zing of the root, quelling it into a quart of water, and boil it until reduce sed to a pinh, which is to be administered three lines in livery four hours. By this doing he after to, that he thoroughly evacuated the bowels and



entirely relieve, tormina and tenemus. If This mode of treatmont I have never been experimenled, and it is thought by some that the medieine is rendered entirely wiert by decoction. Great advantage may be derived from the external application of warmth to the surface, by relaxing the poses of the Shin and producing perspiration. Not a little how been faid by practitioners of the utility of the application of linamouls, themulating lotions as uph berfeeling to the abdomen. When there is much pain and distension of the abdomen, the warmbath, bisters 4. may be considered as highly serviceable, acting on the principle of relaxation. Lately the flamel roller has been thought to superied the warmbath and formentations. It is applied by having it of a sufficient leight to extend round The body from the hips to the armpile. This remedy I think is highly beneficial in the chronic

stages of dysentery, by giving the newspary support to the debilelated intestine, and promoting a pulle perspiration. The torning and tenesures which are sometimes met with in every stage of the sinase prove very troublesome and distrefing to The patient. Many remedies have been prescribe yor their relief, and it appears that opinion enless very largely into their combinations. Formina is very often produced by foul, accumenlations in the bowels, and may querally be relained by the oleaguests or contactous mixture. But when the mixtures do not produce to desired extent, small doses of opium and iprecasuarche, about your of the Gormer and 1/4 of the latter Frequently repeated are of great utility. Anodyne injection, such as flax red led, barley water, a solution of gum arabic in water, combined with a few drops of Landamum, Melled butter free from talk and rancidity to the amount of half a pinh

in the blancards or enforcement mixture, But loute does of ship and descenantly about

or three fells used as an injection lends conside enably to allay irritation and tenesmus. Pills of opining introduced into the any have been highly recommended in lormina and tenes mus. & A strong solution of muriste of sode in vin 1 yar with the addition of a little much led, proves Labelary in some cases. I had an oppor tundy of making a trial with it, and had reason to think that it proved very beneficial the pain and leneamers appeared to be relieved by it, and also the bowals were gully hept in a soluble state, When depending degenerales into a chronic state, though the acquite Lymplones have been diminished, yet there still romains a great tenderness of the bourds, which is increased upon the slightest evacuations, which in this stage of the direase generally contish of a small quantity of offensive mucus. The surface of the body is dry and paroled,



appetite is deproved, and the little food which is taken in, is generally ill digested, and there is great prostration of strength. Here we should indeavour to restone the healthy action of the thin, and endeavour to give love to the bowds by the proper times and astrupulo. To accom-Which the former small dones of ipecacuanha and opium, in the form of Dover, spouder, and better calculated to produce and heep up a gentlo relaxation than any other combination with which I am acquainted. In this stage, the Glaunel roller comes in with great proposely, by supporting the intertines and producing a Meady perspiration. West we should endeavour to give tour to the bowels. Doctrollosely of Jamaica, states, that in chronic dysentery unallended with Gever, there is not a more officacions medicine than the Vetriolic Solution ? in doses of a table spoonful every morning

head and endeavour to you love live it lined

with an opeate at bed line. This solution he makes by taking white vitriol Zij, alum Zij, Sph. larend Type, boiling water by, in which solution nearding to ceroumstances without the vilright or alicem may be increased or diminished. The decelery popular a great deal of astringency and has been often used and very much approved of in obtinate cases. Another very valuable astrinjust is the decoction of logwood. Columbo and bark are very much used, and to us little purpose. There are cases of depending depending very much on a morbid condition of the liver or some other abdominal viseus. In these cases calomel in small dozes generally proves beneficial and sometimes the only alternative. Vitro acid has also been used, and answers very well when eircumstances occur to exclude the meroury. In cases of dysentery great attenders much

he paid to regimen and to the change of the climate. In the violence of the disease, the diet should consist only of arrowresh, Sago, panado, or greel, and the drinks of a cooling and sheathing nature, as barley or rice water, Glax heed leas or mucilage of gumarabic. But when the violency of the disease is over, and the patient beging to recover, the diel should be more mourishing. George 6. Sesto Amelia County, Virginia

